

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

Figure 1

This figure is divided into 12 sections, labelled "a" through "l". Sections "a" through "i" of this figure demonstrate the specificity of the attachment to (and when combined with a histological stain, the specificity of staining of) malignant cells of various cell types by anti-Recognin antibody. Sections "j", "k" and "l" demonstrate that anti-Recognin antibody is cytotoxic to malignant cells. (see full description under Example 1).

Figure 2

91 This figure quantitates the inhibition of malignant cell growth and/or cytotoxicity to malignant cells by anti-Recognin antibody. By serial dilution of the antibody it is determined that the antibody is cytotoxic to malignant cell growth in concentrations of picograms per cell. (see full description under Example 6).

Figure 3

This figure demonstrates three things: 1) in healthy individual humans without tumors, the concentration of anti-Recognin antibody increases with age as the risk of clinical cancer increases; 2) the concentration of anti-Recognin antibody increases markedly in individuals with proven human breast cancer; and 3) the concentration of anti-Recognin antibody returns to normal concentrations after successful treatment of human breast cancer. (see full description under Example 7).

IN THE CLAIMS

Please amend claims 1 and 2 as follows:

Sub B1
A2
1. (amended) A process [for producing and administering a vaccine for cancer, regardless of cell type,] to inhibit or to destroy cancer cells, to prevent the development of clinical cancer, or if it has already developed, to [treat] inhibit or destroy clinical cancer, regardless of cell type, comprising administering a vaccine composed of malignin, Recognin L, Recognin M or other Recognins, or derivatives of these Recognins which contain their immunologic specificity as evidenced by the production of anti-Recognin antibody.